VIRGINIA GAZETTE, OR THE NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22, to THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29——1774. (No. 17.)

Tho' the following Piece made its Appearance ſome time ago in the North-Carolina Gazette, yet as few of our learned Readers in theſe Parts may have ſeen it, we hope it will not prove diſagreeable to them at preſent; eſpecially as the Author is now a Reſident amongſt us.

An Introduction to an intended ESSAY on the intellectual Faculties and human Paſſions, after the manner of MILTON, humbly inſcribed to, Madam MARGRET TRYON.

MAN's boaſted intellects be now my theme,
Th' impreſſive thought! how't animates my pen!
Glowing regardleſs of the fabled nine!
Parnaſſian dreams! or the Caſtalian fount!
Vain fictions all! as ſuch by me diſclaim'd!
The fertile ſubject fills my pond'ring mind,
Soaring aloft on meditations wing,
Eager the mazy grateful taſk t' explore.
And thou Fidelia glory of thy ſex,
Whoſe mental pow'rs conſpicuous ſhine above
The giddy multitudes, as Sol's bright beams
Effulge ſuperior to the glimmering ſtars.
Fidelia wiſe, in contemplative mood,
And ſympathetic thinking, deign an ear,
The buſy mind its agile courſe purſues
Thro' devious ways and trackleſs labyrinths,
Exiſts in thought, for thought and it are one
Muſt always think, as it can't ceaſe to be.
For when the plaſtic hand of pow'r divine,
Gave it exiſtence, thought with it conjoin'd,
Adjunct inſeparable from the ſoul.
Carteſius well this proportion urg'd,
I think, [*] therefore I am. Concluſion good.
Thought muſt have objects, or thought not exiſts.
But intuitive thought attends the mind;
As heat from fire, thought from the ſoul emanes
Congenial, co-incentric fixt therein.
Ideas hence innate, a truth I deem,
Tho' metaphyſic Locke that point diſclaims.

Ideas not innate! ye learned ſons,
Ye ſons of ſcience then to me explain,
The properties, the eſſence of the mind:
Explain'd by your definition I prove
Spontaneous thought emaning from the ſoul,
Inceſſant cogitation: inference
Obvious I hold, innate ideas are,
Tho' variant, infinitely modifiy'd.

When the almighty mandate angels form'd,
With coexiſtent thought each angel bleſt,
Self-conſcious of its own exiſtence; each
Commenc'd to think when it commenc'd to be.
Unclogg'd by matter, its full ſcope enjoy'd,
Not ſo the ſoul in its dull fetters bound.

When ſleep profound our wearied bodies preſs,
And dreamleſs hours unnotic'd paſs away:
The ſoul ſtill thinks, whoſe images refin'd,
Too ſubtile the ſenſorium to affect,
No traces leave behind, as embryos loſt:
But ardent dreams their images impreſs,
Stamp often on the mind their permanence.

Immortal, immaterial, angel-like,
The ſoul defin'd, a ſpirit rational:
Contracted more its gifts? Doubtful the point.
Duration equal, on a level there

But tho' ideas numerous are innate,
Fair truth demands this acquieſcence due,
Infinite thoſe acquired by ourſelves.
External objects, exerciſe of thought,
With various aids aſſiſt the tutor'd mind.
The inexhauſtible luxuriant ſoil,
New ſeeds produce, by proper culture rais'd.

The mind or more or leſs exerts at will
Her thinking pow'rs, encreaſes or abates
Intenſe reflection, and proportion'd feels
Or joy, or grief, of each an equal ſhare,
As objects to the biaſs'd judgment form'd,
Diſaſt'rous or delectable appear.
Sad ſtate of human nature! Still expos'd
To varied woes, juſt as our fancies rule
For only as we 'magine are they ſo,
Since nought but vice eſſentially is ill.

Yet fancy'd good or ill like real moves
The pliant paſſions, whilſt th' illuſion laſts,
Thus ſlaves inebriated, hug their chains
Gaily jocund, as merry as their lord:
And thus the miſer pines amidſt his ſtore,
Fearful of want, he th' ills of want ſuſtains.

From wiſe reflections ſome contented live,
While thoughtleſs millions equal bliſs enjoy,
Screen'd by their fixt ſtupidity from care.

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[*] Cogito, ergo Sum. Vid. Des' Cartes lib. de Anima.

Vain then the man who parts ſuperior boaſts,
Since dulneſs claims advantages as great.

If ſouls from matter freed, are equal all
In gifts and eſſence as ſome ſages hold,
An ideot here, as Solomon ſhall be,
And as a Newton, Locke, or Milton I,
Thrice glorious doom! How its lifes cares conſoles,
And ſooths the anxious tumults of my mind!

Hygeia ſalutary goddeſs fair,
To me thy kind abidance condeſcend,
While themes benevolent my pen employ.
And thou my ſoul each looſe exceſs avoid,
Nor deviate from wiſe temperance golden rules;
Diſtant fly baneful ſin, from thee eſtrang'd,
And lapſes paſt by due contrition be
From heav'ns all knowing regiſter expung'd.

Thou ſpirit thus immaculate refin'd,
Fitted ſublime conceptions to receive,
And nightly viſitations from the muſe,
As Milton fam'd in verſe harmonious ſings
Was once his happy doom, like doom be thine.

Aſtræa once (ſo poets ſing) on earth,
Each God-like bleſſing dealt to mortals here,
But they ingrate ſpurn'd at her proffer'd gifts,
Aggriev'd ſhe fled, and join'd ætheteal choirs
Pandora then her vengeful box diſclos'd,
Replete with numerous evils to our race
But her vindictive caſket ne'er contain'd
A curſe more grievous than intemperance.
Leſs fatal Neptune's boiſt'rous rage hath prov'd;
Or peſtilence its wide expanded wings,
Or fierce Bellona on th' enſanguin'd plain,
Than fell intemp'rance to the ſons of men.
Intemp'rance and its kind reverſe explor'd,
Anxious to edify the docile mind.

Plethoric habits, apoplexies owe
To eaſe luxurious and exceſs their riſe,
The ſoul impriſon'd in th' inſane abode,
Sadly partakes its vehicles defects.
Yet when the purple flood redundant glides
With fierce impetus laves th' arterial tubes,
Thence thro' the venal ſwift pervades its way,
Whoſe ſides diſtended by th' ingreſſive ſtream,
Labouring admiſſion, throb beneath the charge.
The pulſe beats quick and high, th' oppreſſion feels
Complainant of the ill, denotes the cure
This brief digreſſion O Fidelia view
With glance indulgent, thou averſe to blame
Th' effuſions of the philanthropic muſe,
Who to thy piercing and capacious mind
Would ope th' intricacies of ſtudious thought,
Abſtract idea, metaphyſic truths,
Th' extenſive pleaſing ſubject thus reſumes.
Of moral rectitude, fitneſs of things,
The Deiſts plauſive yet illuſive plea,
Oppos'd to revelation, faith divine.

The reaſoning faculty, its various modes,
The univerſal paſſion, love of fame.
Religion what; its influence on the mind.
Conſcience its offspring, bleſt reſtraint on ill.
The Stoicks boaſted apathy review'd,
The Epicurean ſyſtem, virtues foe,
That virtue vague, religion not its baſe.
Fear, courage, meekneſs, fortitude and pride,
Av'rice, ſoft pity, fair beneficence;
Madneſs, ſtupidity, retentions loſs,
Grief, anger, joy, deſpair and flatt'ring hope,
Their ſources and effects; my future themes.

Nor three malignant paſſions be unſung,
Malice, revenge, and envy, hell-born tribe!
Satan's worſt crimes! From Cocytus black ſtream,
Fierce Phlegeton and burning Tartarus,
Their diabolic origin deriv'd.
How beſt th' unruly paſſions to ſubdue,
And calm to balmy peace the tortur'd mind;
Momentous, wiſe benignly pious plan.

And thou great Ruler of the ſpheres above.
Whoſe providential ſway o'er all extends,
JEHOVAH LORD of hoſts, inſpire my ſong,
That thoſe important themes, with verſe ſublime,
And correſpondent truths, may pleaſe thine ear.
That as a mirrour, men therein may ſee
Their own importance, dignity and worth,
Nor fruſtrate their benign Creator's ends,
Who brought them into life to ſerve him here,
And bliſs eternal to themſelves enſure,
All bounteous promiſe to obedience given.

My wiſhes thus fulfill'd, ſhouldſt thou decree,
Quick diſſolution to my feeble frame,
Proſtrate the doom I'd unreluctant bear,
Conſol'd with proſpects of ſuperior joys.
Or if in fiercer pangs my days muſt cloſe,
And ſuffocated by Veſuvian ſtreams,
Fate ſimilar to Pliny's me ordain'd,
Or Empedocles like, let me be hurl'd
Prone into burning Ætnas hideous jaws,
Pleas'd with my 'laborate work, reſign'd I'd fall,
And calcin'd into cinders, there remain,
'Til heav'ns laſt trump awak'd the dead to life.
But ſtrait my unrepining ſoul aſcend
To heav'ns empyreal realm its hop'd for ſeat,
There ſtation'd by immutable decree,
From this frail ſubſtance freed, poetic ſtill,
With wond'rous gifts peculiarly adorn'd;
Proportion'd to its ardent wiſhes bleſt,
Implor'd permiſſion from thy throne obtain'd,
To emulate the ſeraphs lays divine,
Joyous the glorious conteſt I'd purſue,
Acknowledg'd laureat of th' angelic bands.
Then judgment crave, who beſt deſerv'd the prize.
A mortal once, or natives of the ſkies.

Hail Michael thou Arch-angel, Prince of Hoſts,
Who at the head of thy victorious troops
In heav'n diſplayd'ſt ſuch wondrous feats of valour
And drove the fierce rebellious legions thence!
Look down from thy exalted ſeat I pray
On me thy nameſake with propitious aſpect,
All thy communicable gifts impart
Of genius to my ſoaring ſoul, that I
Th' inſtructive work, long favourite of my ſoul,
With philoſophic truths, juſt thoughts arrang'd,
Cadence harmonious, grateful to wiſe ears,
(For none but wiſdom's ſons ſuch ſtrains ſhould view)
With heav'nly truths embelliſht may rehearſe.
Avaunt ye ſons of dulneſs, nor profane,
With your unhallow'd touch my future lays.

Nor wilt thou glorious angel me refuſe
But with compliance kind my ſuit attend,
Since well thou know'ſt, each day on bended knee,
I impetrate thy much deſir'd friendſhip,
And to thee ſuch degree of homage yield,
As to th' almighty's happy favourites,
From Adam's grateful race juſtly 'pertains.
Worſhip divine alone to God is due,
Relative honour to his miniſters."
The righteous practice taught in infant years,
Th' indelible impreſſion ſtill remains.
Thus holy Jacob, God's peculiar care,
His guardian angel thus addreſt and ſaid,
' Bleſt angel [*] who from evil me redeem'd
' O angel bleſs theſe lads; thus Jacob pray'd;
The angel heard, and God the pray'r approv'd.

'Tis done! my wiſhes deign'd! Celeſtial fire
Dilates my heart, and thrills thro' every vein!

Ye pow'rs auſpicious more indulge my boon,
Let not the moments nature gives to reſt,
Tho' few, ſlide dreamleſs on, and when awake,
Thoughtleſs let not the ſmalleſt ſpace elapſe,
So when diveſted of this groſſer ſhrine,
This tott'ring priſon of m'immortal part;
Joy'd at releaſement, thro' the boundleſs ſpheres,
Active in motion as in thought I'll roam,
And curious trace the infinite expanſe.

Thus with the proſpect of futurity,
Pleas'd, I'll embrace my diſſolution here,
And ſoar a thoughtful ſpirit to the ſkies.

MICHAEL HACKETT.

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[*] Geneſ. chap. xlviii. ver. 16.

The following Piece is written by Col. Samuel Martin, the father of his Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor of North-Carolina, a moſt ſenſible, venerable and univerſally beloved Gentleman, a native of Antigua, ſincerely attached to the liberty of his Country, and an ornament to Human-Nature.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

I Was ſurprized to ſee in your papers, the account of the late convention at Boſton, which began with a devout prayer to GOD, but was followed by impious reſolutions, of ſtarving the Britiſh ſugar colonies, ſo inconſiſtent with the natural benevolence due to our fellow creatures, which is a leading principle of chriſtianity; for, to love and do good to each other, is the great characteriſtic of the Diſciples of JESUS CHRIST, or the mark of diſtinction between chriſtians and heathens. Are not ſuch reſolutions, after ſolemn addreſſes to the Throne of Mercy, a Mockery of GOD. Beware, my brother coloniſts, leaſt ſuch flagrant impiety may not draw down the judgments inſtead of the bleſſings of Heaven.

But how do the inhabitants of the ſugar colonies deſerve the reſentment of Boſton and the other American colonies? Is it becauſe they have not entered inio the ſame reſentment againſt the mother country? Alas! what avails the reſentment of ſuch ſmall communities if inclined to it.—Every Britiſh ſubject muſt ſee the abſurdity of a former wicked miniſter, who firſt adopted the plan of taxing the colonies by a legiſlature, in which they have no Repreſentatives; it is contrary to the fundamental principle of the Britiſh conſtitution. Yet that every legiſlature repealed all the tax acts of America, except a very ſmall tax upon tea, which was retained, not with the views of increaſing the revenue, but as a Mark of the dependency of the colonies upon the mother country; and I dare ſay that power of the Britiſh legiſlature to impoſe rational taxes upon the colonies, will never be exerted againſt them, yet this ſingle inſtance is to be lamented; becauſe it is contrary to the ancient rights of all the colonies, where legiſlatures were eſtabliſhed by lawful authority, from their firſt ſettlement; and in thoſe legiſlatures of each iſland and province, the people had their Repreſentatives according to the fundamental conſtitution of Britiſh government; for that very reaſon it is a point to be lamented, and indeed oppoſed, with the moderation of good ſubjects: not with rage and popular fury, kindled by a few fire-brands.

But what hath the ſugar colonies to do with all this combuſtion? Muſt they ſtarve for what they cannot remedy? An hard meaſure indeed, to be inflicted by our brethren and fellow chriſtians of North-America. Yet to be dreaded from thoſe, who for many years have treated their ſiſter colonies, the ſugar iſlands, as aliens; for they ſell their produce among them, for gold and ſilver, which they lay out for the like produce of the French, Dutch and Daniſh iſlands, by a clandeſtine trade, contrary to the laws of commerce, to the great injury of all fair traders; and of the Britiſh ſugar colonies.

But is this principle of ſmuggling conſiſtent with reaſon or chriſtianity? Surely not, for next to our duty to GOD, it is our duty to promote the great good and happineſs of that ſociety whereof we are members: and whatever ſmugglers may think of ſuch an unjuſt practice, they muſt give a ſevere account of it at the great tribunal of Heaven, I hope Private Gain cannot juſtify Public Injury.

But it is ſaid if the Britiſh ſugar colonies are to be ſtarved, what will the North-Americans do with their own produce? To this they have a pat and ready anſwer, that they can diſpoſe of their produce to all the foreign nations of Europe and America. Are they ſure of this? Are they ſure that the navy of Britain will not have orders to make captures of their veſſels found laden with foreign manufactures and production? Even at the entrance of their own ports. Surely this is a vain expectation, abſolutely inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, and therefore I beg leave to adviſe our brethren of North-America to treat all their ſiſter colonies with a benignity, well becoming ſuch near relations, who give freights to many of the largeſt ſhips of Boſton, to the great emolument of that city, and its province; for which and many other benefits, by way of requital, the ſugar colonies are to be ſtarved—[heu pietas! heu priſca fides!]

M.

"A ſixth propoſal of Dean TUCKER's for governing the Colonies,

"Or ſixthly, to eſtabliſh a form of government or compact between Great-Britain and her Colonies, wherein the POWER of "the former, and LIBERTY of the latter ſhall be fairly and "clearly aſcertained."

SIXTH SCHEME.

1. The King's ſupremacy ſhall be univerſally acknowledged.

2. It ſhall not be lawful for Great-Britain to make or enforce any law, or lay any tax on the colonies, without their own conſent.

3. That the colonies ſhall make their own laws, and be perfect miſtreſs of their own civil policy, conſiſtent with this compact.

4. That all law-ſuits ſhall be finally determined in their own courts, except where the crown, the ſtranger, or nonreſident are intereſted; in ſuch caſes there ſhall be an appeal to the court of King' Bench in England.

5. The crown ſhall retain the following officers in each colony, and no more, viz. a Governor, a Receiver-General of the quit-rents and free-gift of the people, a Superintendant of trade, a naval officer, and inſpector of naval ſtores.

6. That the crown officers be paid by the King.

7. The intendant of trade, and the naval officer's ſignature, ſhall be deemed neceſſary to all entries and clearances from the cuſtom-houſe.

8. That the colonies ſhall have liberty to export (naval ſtores excepted) of the growth and manufacture of the colonies into Great Britain and Ireland, or to what other part of the world they ſhall think proper, on the ſame footing with the people of England; and ſhall carry back and import into the colonies of the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign nation, provided that Great-Britain nor Ireland does not produce, manufacture, or export, for trade, articles of the ſame, or ſimilar nature.

9. That Great-Britain and Ireland ſhall trade with the coloniſts on the ſame footing as with foreign nations.

10. When the King wants money from the coloniſts, for protection, or other matters of ſtate, it ſhall be by requiſition through the hands of his Governor to the Repreſentatives of the people, and ſhall be done in the following manner, viz. by aſſeſſment of ſo much in the pound, on every perſons property—and this to be called, the free gift of the people.

⁂ This law would be a permanent one, that would neither want correcting nor reviſing, but muſt neceſſarily enlarge and extend itſelf, as people and riches encreaſe, and might be executed without expence, and would be always agreeable to the people.

11. And here Machiavel's rule may be introduced with ſome propriety, which is "to divide and govern," by keeping the colonies from being too populous, and which would at the ſame time be keeping them from running much into manufactures, and a check of this kind might be kept on them for a long time to come, by giving them encouragement to move into new ſettlements on the banks of the Miſſiſſipi, where ſome new colonies are moſt ſhamefully wanted, eſpecially at the mouth of the Abbeville, and at the conflux of the Ohio with the Miſſiſſipi, for the purpoſe of raiſing of hemp and flax (which are much wanted) with cotton, indigo, a ſuperior ſort of tobacco, and many other valuable articles, the richneſs of the ſoil and climate being well adapted for this produce, and it would be a ſpecies of commerce that muſt prove of great advantage to this nation. Settlements here would be laying a laſting foundation for carrying on the trade of this immenſe fine coutry.—Were ſome ſuch lenient meaſures as thoſe above laid down and adopted, the colonies would prove the ſtrenth, riches and pride of the nation, as well as the envy of its neighbours, for ages to come; but to pretend to govern a numerous, free, and high ſpirited people with a rod of iron, when at ſo great a diſtance, is attempting to ſcale the Heavens.

12. All diſputes between the colonies ſhall be decided in England.

13. All former acts of Great-Britain, relating to the colonies, ſhall henceforth be null and void.

Journal of the Operations of the Ruſſian Army, commanded by Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, upon the right Shore of the Danube in Bulgaria.

IN the night between the 16th and 17th of June, General Count de Soltikow having advanced his fleet of boats to the mouth of Argis, paſſed the Danube near Tutakay, where a body of 3000 Turks were encamped, under the command of a Baſhaw of two Tails, who endeavoured to oppoſe the paſſage of our advanced guard, and ſent out ſome gallies with cannon in them to prevent it; but after a ſhort reſiſtance the boats returned up the river, and the Baſhaw took flight with his troops, which ſuffered however conſiderably by our Coſſacks and Huſſars, who went in purſuit of them, leaving their camp entirely to our mercy.

"About the ſame time Major Jarhentz had an affair near the village of Czernowdira with the enemy to the number of 1000 men, who, after an engagement of ſix-hours, left 200 men dead upon the field of battle, beſides a great number wounded. We had upwards of 400 men killed, and about 60 wounded. Major Jargentz and ſeveral other officers were wounded.

"On the 20th of June the Seraſkier Oſſan Bey, Pacha of Ruſezuk, came out of that fortreſs near Turkay, and attacked General de Soltikow on all ſides, both by land and water, with 15,000 horſe and foot, but that General repulſed them, and purſued them upwards of 20 werſtes: The enemy had 1500 men killed, among whom was the Bin Pacha. We took upon this occaſion one piece of cannon, and three pair of colours.

"The ſame day, Lieutenant Generals Kemenſki and Suwarow, havining advanced with their corps near the twon of Kotſtedſy, engaged the enemy there with great vigour. The enemy conſiſted of 15,000 cavalry, commanded by the Reis Effende Abdar Razak, heretofore Ambaſſador for the Porte at the congreſs at Buchareſt, and near 25,000 infantry, commanded by the Aga of the Janiſſaries, and five Baſhaws of two Tails. The Turks, by their ſuperiority, in the firſt onſet put our cavalry in diſorder, owing in a great meaſure to its ſituation; but the infantry and artillery coming up, charged the enemy ſo vigorouſly that their whole body was routed and purſued by our troops ſword in hand, ſome werſtes towards Szumla and Prowoky. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the whole camp, with a great quantity of military ſtores of all kinds, 23 pieces of braſs cannon quite new, three others of a larger ſize, and three mortars. The enemy had 4000 men killed, and a great number taken priſoners. Our loſs was inconſiderable, but ſeveral of our officers were wounded.

"On the 26th of the ſame month Gen. Count de Soltikow advanced near Marontin, and determined to attack the enemy, who had fortified themſelves there, and conſiſted of 4000 men; but the Turks no ſooner perceived our advanced guard, then they fled with precipitation towards Ruſezulk. Our light troops purſued them, and killed near 250 of them, took 48 priſoners, and 300 tents, beſides a great quantity of warlike ſtores of all kinds."

LONDON, July 12.

It was currently reported on Change, that two Engliſh Veſſels from Leghorn for Corke and Briſtol, had been attacked and taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the crews were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed in the ſlave market.

July 20. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, 'tis much reported has made ſome propoſals to the court of London of an extraordinary nature, which, if accepted, and it is ſaid they will, on account of the advantage that will ariſe to us, England will not be four months in peace.

It is now much whiſpered that the Premier ſays he will get a good new Parliament together, and then retire from the Buſtle and fatigue of office; but the people of England, before he makes his exit, would no doubt be glad to know whether the word good is to be taken in the miniſterial or true acceptation.

July 22. Orders are ſaid to be given to General Gage to make certain propoſals on opening of the Provincial Aſſembly at Salem, the motive of which ſhall be to engage the Aſſembly to paſs an Act for granting an indemnification for the tea deſtroyed.

The miniſterial party, ſince the publication of the Popiſh Canada bill, hector, domineer, and bounce ſtrangely about the fairneſs, equity, and plauſibility of the ſaid act, as it now appears; this does not in the leaſt exculpate the original framers and promoters of the ſaid bill in its firſt form, from their deſerved infamy. The bill, as at preſent, has undergone ſuch numerous alterations, that it can hardly be called the ſame; ſo no thanks to the authors. In ſhort the act, dreſs it how you will, even now is ſomething like the Frenchman's Olio, which, though cooked with all his variety of arts, proved at beſt but a ſtinking diſh.

July 25. Very healing meaſures are now poſitively aſſerted to be on the carpet reſpecting American affairs.

It is ſaid that the Americans, at this time, owe to the Merchants and Traders of Great-Britain and Ireland, for goods delivered, near four millions ſterling.

A Tradeſman remarks, that nothing can be conceived more unaccountable than that ſome of the Printers of the public Newspapers ſhould every day be impoſed on, with ſham paragraphs about the non-importation ſchemes taking place in America, and the conſequent ſtagnation and ruin of our manufactures attendant on that meaſure; and all this at a time when our quays are daily loaded with goods, and our tradeſmen remarkably full of orders from America.

A letter from Peterſburgh, dated July 1ſt, ſays, our court has juſt now received a courier from Prince Gallitzin, with the agreeable news that the two main armies of the Rebels have been entirely defeated, and that their Commanders (Pugatſchew excepted) are made priſoners, and carried to Kaſſan. When the courier left that quarter the public tranquility was entirely reſtored. Another body of the rebels, commanded by Count Zerniſchew, have likewiſe been defeated by Major Mitchelſon, near Uſſa, and the count taken priſoner, who is ſoon expected here to be executed.

The Premier, it is ſaid already has occaſion to think that the many friendly profeſſions of young Louis were never made with any other view but to lull Great Britain into a ſtate of lethargy and inattention to its own intereſts; for it is whiſpered, that almoſt proof poſitive has lately arrived that that Prince has, ever ſince the death of his grandfather, given his ear wholly to the King of Spain, which is by no means a favourable omen for poor Old England.

Extract of an authentic letter from Conſtantinople, June 19.

"Advice has juſt been received here of a victory gained by the Captain Pacha, of the black Sea, over M. Kinſbergen, the Ruſſian commander there, in the Palus Mœotis, off the city of Aſoph. During the courſe of the wars between the Sublime Porte and the Empire of Ruſſia, the above city has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, but at laſt remained in the hands of the Turks; being a place of much importance, the Ruſſians added two ſhips of a large force, and four ſmaller, with two large gallies, to M. Kinſbergen's ſquadron in the black Sea, and ordered him to attempt the place by ſea, whilſt a party ſhould ſecond the attack by land. Accordingly, M. Kingſbergen having received his reinforcements, ſet ſail from his rendezvous the beginning of laſt month, up the Palus Mœotis for Aſoph. The Captain Pacha of the Black Sea having received intelligence of theſe motions, immediately collected his ſquadron, conſiſting of five Raguſan ſhips of war, two of fifty guns, and the others of 40 guns each; ſeven large Turkiſh veſſels, mounting from ten to forty guns, and twelve gallies and half gallies; with theſe he purſued the Ruſſians, and came up with them in ſight of Aſoph. The Turks immediately began the engagement, and with an ardour and vigour that were totally unexpected by their enemies; the Muſcovites defended themſelves bravely, but after a fight of near three hours, were obliged to yield. Two Ruſſian ſhips were taken, one ſunk, and one of ſixty guns forced on ſhore. The Turks loſt two ſhips, one of forty and the other of twenty-eight guns, and three gallies ſunk. Many men were killed and wounded on both ſides.

BOSTON, September 1.

Saturday laſt the Lively frigate removed from her ſtation near Caſtle-William, to Charles river, at the ferry between this place and Charleſtown:—The guard at the entrance of this town is alſo ſtrengthened with ſome field pieces, &c. from the train of artillery, and an additional number of men from the camp.

It is ſaid, it was propoſed in the divan laſt Wedneſday, that the inhabitants of this town ſhould be diſarmed, and that ſome of the new-fangled councellors conſented thereto, but happily a majority was againſt it.—The report of this extraordinary meaſure having been put in Execution by the Soldiery was propagated through the country, with ſome other exaggerated ſtories, and, by what we are told, if theſe reports had not been ſoon contradicted, we ſhould by this time have had 40 or 50,000 men from the country (ſome of whom were on the march) appearing for our relief.

Sept. 5. On Wedneſday laſt the new divan (conſiſting of the wretched fugitives with whom the juſt indignation of their reſpective townſmen, by a well deſerved expulſion, have filled this capital) uſurped the ſeats round the council board in Boſton. Their deliberations have not hitherto tranſpired; and, with equal ſecrecy, on Thurſday morning, at half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the Long wharf, and proceeded up Medford river, to Temple's farm, where they landed, and went to the power-houſe on quarry-hill, in Charleſtown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half-barrels of powder, the whole ſtore there, and carried it to the caſtle.

Subſtance of the proceedings of a town-meeting held at Little Compton, in the colony of Rhode-Iſland, Auguſt 30, 1774.

ONE principal thing that takes up the attention of this meeting, is the unbounded ſtretch of power lately aſſumed by the Britiſh Parliament; reflecting on which, we agree, that the ſame is moſt wicked in the ſight of God and all good and juſt men; and we are determined ſo to believe, till ſaid parliament ſhall prove, by fair reaſons, that Pharaoh was right in his tyranny over the ſeed of Jacob, and that GOD Almighty was wrong in puniſhing him for it. ——We therefore heartily and ſolemnly reſolve,

I. That we diſavow any power having abſolute and divine right to rule over us, ſave JEHOVAH, and he is King forever.

II. As Britiſh Kings are exalted to that high ſtation by the conſtitution, and are ſolemnly engaged to maintain the ſame, with the laws and cuſtoms: So long as Britiſh Kings ſecure the ſame to their ſubjects, ſo long our lives and fortunes ſhall be ſacrificed to maintain their dignity and glory; but ſo far as they violate the ſame, ſo far they forfeit a right to our obedience; and this we ſhall believe till government can prove their power to be ſo great as to make right wrong, and wrong to be right.

III. Whereas the Britiſh parliament hath aſſerted an unlimited power over the colonies, and hath begun to exerciſe the ſame over the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in as unparalleled cruelty, which exceeds all that the Pharaohs of Egypt, or the barbarous Turks, ever did to their own people; and the ſame curſes are to take place on this continent, over a powerful and true people; we do utterly diſavow their right of juriſdiction to impoſe ſuch arbitrary, cruel, and unrighteous meaſures on the colonies, and, as men, will rigorouſly oppoſe the ſame till death; and, as chriſtians, will ever pray againſt them, while we have a being.

IV. Whereas, by the murderous port-bill, the town of Boſton, and the whole province, conſiſting of ſome hundreds of thouſands of People, as loyal as any in the world, are caſt untried, and are condemned unheard, to be ruled by the force of cannon, and the point of the bayonet, and therefore not by juſtice; and all this but for the haſty act of a few unknown perſons, who were deſperately driven to the ſame by the hired, traiterous tools of Power, their only accuſers. We do therefore think there is the greateſt reaſon to withdraw all confidence from that grand court, until it be filled with men that ſeek the public, before their own private, good; and whoſe conſciences forbid them to erect a Popiſh legiſlation over Britiſh Proteſtants, of which the public begin juſtly to be alarmed.

V. And therefore, if a non-importation of Britiſh or of Eaſt or Weſt India effects ſhall be thought neceſſary, to form a ſtand againſt the violence of power, till this abominable uſage of our country is revers'd, or the wiſdom of the colonies, or the pervading ſearch of the Grand Congreſs, ſhall direct to any other meaſures, we hear pledge our faith, that we will unite with them therein, & ſtrictly adhere to their determinations

And in the mean while we heartily pray the Lord to open the eyes of King George the third, and turn his heart as the rivers of waters are turned, before his pretended friends, though ſecret enemies, near his ſacred perſon, ſhall be ripe to ſtrike ſome fatal blow at his life, and the life of his royal family, and ſo exclude the Hanoverian ſucceſſion from the Britiſh throne forever, which GOD of his mercy forbid.

Signed in behalf and by order of the town,

THOMAS CHURCH, Town-clerk.

To the Printer of the Maſſachuſetts Gazette.

In the publications of laſt Monday, the tranſactions at Cambridge, on Friday the 2d. of September, having been ſo generally related, I am conſtrained, in ſupport of my Character, to give the Public a more particular Account of thoſe Parts, in which I was ſo unhappily involved.

EARLY in the morning of that day, a number of the inhabitants of Charleſtown, called at my houſe to acquaint me, that a large body of people from ſeveral towns in the county, were on their way coming down to Cambridge; that they were afraid ſome bad conſequences might enſue, and begged I would go out to meet them, and endeavour to prevail on them to return. In a very ſhort time, before I could prepare myſelf to go, they appeared in ſight. I went out to them and aſked the reaſons of their appearance in that manner; they reſpectfully anſwered, "they came "peaceably to enquire into their grievances, not with deſign to "hurt any man." I perceived they were the land-holders of the neighbouring towns, and throughly perſuaded they would do no harm. I was deſired to ſpeak to them; I accordingly did, in ſuch a manner as I thought beſt calculated to quiet their minds. They thanked me for my advice, ſaid they were no mob, but ſober orderly people, who would commit no diſorders; and then proceeded on their way. I returned to my houſe. Soon after they had arrived on the common at Cambridge, a report aroſe, that the troops were on their march from Boſton. I was deſired to go and interceed with his Excellency, to prevent their coming. From principles of humanity to the country, from a general love of mankind, and from perſuaſions that they were this orderly people, I readily undertook it: and, is there a man on earth, who, placed in my circumſtances, could have refuſed it? I am informed, I am cenſured for having adviſed the General to a meaſure which may reflect on the troops, as being too inactive upon ſuch a general diſturbance; but ſurely ſuch a reflection on the military can never ariſe, but in the minds of ſuch as are entirely ignorant of theſe circumſtances. Wherever this affair is known, it muſt alſo be known, it was my requeſt the troops ſhould not be ſent. But to return; as I paſſed the people, I told them of my own accord, I would return and let them know the event of my application: (Not as was related in the papers to confer with them on my own circumſtances as Preſident of the Council.) On my return I went to the Committee, I told them no troops had been ordered, and from the account I had given his Excellency, none would be ordered. I was then thanked for the trouble I had taken in the affair, and was juſt about to leave them to their own buſineſs, when one of the committee obſerved that as I was preſent, it might be proper to mention a matter they had to propoſe to me: It was, that although they had a reſpect for me as Lieutenant Governor of the province, they could wiſh I ſhould reſign my ſeat. I told them I took it very unkind, that they ſhould mention any thing on that ſubject; and among other reaſons, I urged, that, as Lieutenant Governor, I ſtood in a particular relation to the province in general, and therefore could not hear any thing upon that matter, from a particular county. I was then puſhed to know, if I would reſign, when it appeared to be the ſenſe of the province in general: I anſwered, that when all the other counſellors had reſigned, if it appeared to be the ſenſe of the province in general: I ſhould reſign, I would ſubmit.

They then called for a vote upon the ſubject, and by a very great majority, voted my reaſons ſatisfactory. I enquired whether they had full power to act for the people, and being anſwered in the affirmative, I deſired they would take care to acquaint them of their votes; that I ſhould have for further application made me on that head. I was promiſed by the chairman, and a general aſſent, it ſhould be ſo. This left me entirely clear, and free from any apprehenſions, of a further application upon this matter. And perhaps will account for that confidence which I had in the people and for which I may be cenſured. Indeed it is true, the event proves I had too much. But reaſoning from events yet to come, is a kind of reaſoning, I have not been uſed to.

In the afternoon, I obſerved large companies pouring in from different parts; I then began to apprehend they would become unmanageable; and that it was expedient to go out of their way. I was juſt going into my carriage, when a great croud advanced; and in a ſhort time, my houſe was ſurrounded by three or four thouſand people, and one quarter part in arms. I went to the front door, where I was met by five perſons, who acquainted me they were a committee from the people to demand a reſignation of my ſeat at the board. I was ſhocked at their ingratitude, and falſe dealings; and reproached them with it. They excuſed themſelves, by ſaying, the people were diſatisfied with the vote of the committee; and inſiſted on my ſigning a paper they had prepared for that purpoſe. I found I had been enſnared, and endeavoured to reaſon them out of ſuch ungrateful behaviour. They gave ſuch anſwers, that I found it was in vain to reaſon longer with them. I told them, my firſt conſiderations, were my honour, the next my life; that they might put me to death, or deſtroy my property; but I would not ſubmit. They began then to reaſon in their turn, urging the power of the people, and the danger of oppoſing them. All this occaſioned a delay; which enraged part of the multitude, who preſſing into my back yard, denounced vengeance to the foes of the[illegible] liberties. They endeavoured to moderate them, and deſired them to keep back, for they preſſed up to my windows, which then were open. I could from thence hear them, at a diſtance calling out for a determination; and, with their arms in their hands, ſwearing they would have my blood, if I refuſed. The committee appeared to be anxious for me; ſtill I refuſed to ſign part of the populace growing furious, and the diſtreſs of my family; who heard their threats, and ſuppoſed them juſt about to be executed, called up feelings, which I could not ſuppreſs; and nature ready to find new excuſes, ſuggeſted a thought of the calamities I ſhould occaſion, if I did not comply. I found myſelf giving way, and began to caſt about, to contrive means to come off with honour: I propoſed they ſhould call in the people to take me out by force, but they ſaid the people were enraged, and they could not anſwer for the conſequences; I told them I would take the riſque; but they refuſed to do it: Reduced to this extremity, I caſt my eyes over the paper, with a hurry of mind, and conflict of paſſion, which rendered me unable to remark the contents, and wrote underneath the following words, "My houſe at Cambridge being ſurrounded by four thouſand people, in compliance with their commands I ſign my name, Tho's Oliver." The five perſons took it, carried it to the people, and I believe uſed their endeavours to get it accepted. I had ſeveral meſſages, that the people would not accept it with thoſe additions. Upon which I walked into the court yard, and declared I would do no more, though they ſhould put me to death.

I perceived that thoſe perſons, who formed the firſt body, which came down in the morning, conſiſting of the land holders of the neighbouring towns, uſed their utmoſt endeavours to get the paper received, with my additions. And I muſt in juſtice to them, obſerve, that during the whole tranſaction, they had never invaded my incloſures; but ſtill were not able to protect me, from the inſults which I received from thoſe who were in arms. From this conſideration I am induced to quit the country, and ſeek protection in the town.

THOMAS OLIVER.

Boſton, Sept. 7,

September 12. Lieutenant Governor Oliver has removed his family and goods from Cambridge to this town.

Laſt week Jonathan Simpſon, Eſq; reſigned his ſeat at the council board.

All that compoſe the new council, who have not reſigned their ſeats, at the council board, are in town.

Monday ſailed the Scarborough man of war with deſpatches for England.

On friday laſt the ſelectmen again waited on his Excellency, with the following addreſs, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE ſelectmen of Boſton, at the earneſt deſire of a number of the gentlemen of the town and county, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that ſince our late application the apprehenſions of the people not only of this but of the neighbouring towns, are greatly increaſed, by obſerving the deſign of erecting a fortreſs at the entrance of the town; and of reducing this metropolis, in other reſpects, to the ſtate of a garriſon—This, with complaints lately made, of abuſe from ſome of the guards poſted in that quarter, in aſſaulting and forcibly detaining ſeveral perſons, who were peaceably paſſing in and out of the town, may diſcourage the market people from coming in with their proviſions as uſual, and oblig[illegible] the inhabitants to abandon the town.

—This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miſeries which may hurry the province into acts of deſperation.

We ſhould therefore think ourſelves happy if we could ſatisfy the people that your Excellency would ſuſpend your preſent deſign, and not add to the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants, occaſioned by the port bill, that of garriſoning the town

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

WHEN you lately applied to me reſpecting my ordering ſome cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a fortreſs; I ſo fully expreſſed my ſentiments, that I thought you was ſatisfied, the people had nothing to fear from that meaſure, as no uſe would be made thereof, unleſs their hoſtile proceedings ſhould make it neceſſary, but as you have this day acquainted me, that their fears are rather increaſed, I have thought proper to aſſure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town, or of reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon, neither ſhall I ſuffer any under my command to injure the perſon or property of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects. But as it is my duty, ſo it ſhall be my endeavour, to preſerve the peace, and promote the happineſs of everey individual; and I earneſtly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the ſame ſpirit.—And heartily wiſh they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boſton, Sept. 9. 1774. THO'S GAGE.

Since our laſt 4, 24-pounders, and 8, 9 pounders have been tranſported from Caſtle-William to this town, and are now placed on the fortification.

SALEM, September 6.

The town of Marblehead have agreed that their regiment of militia ſhall turn out four times in a week, with arms and ammunition according to Law, in order to perfect themſelves in the military art.

It is ſuppoſed that the place of the Governor's reſidence, in future, will be in Boſton. Some of his houſe Furniture was removed from Danvers laſt week,

It is reported, that Lieut. Governor Oliver is going to England in the Scarborough man of war, which ſails from Boſton this Day or to-morrow.

We hear the town of Ipſwich have voted to preſent the town of Boſton with one hundred Pounds, lawful money, for the uſe of their Poor.

We hear that Tranſports are ſailed for Quebec, in order to bring two regiments from thence to Boſton.

This Day Deputies from the ſeveral Towns in this county are to meet at Ipſwich.

Laſt Wedneſday morning about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in this town, which conſumed 4 or 5 ſhops, occupied by coopers, a blackſmith, chair maker, &c. together with a large warehouſe, belonging to Capt. George Dodge, containing a quantity of molaſſes, and about 500 buſhels of corn, &c. great part of which was deſtroyed. Three valuable diſtil-houſes were in great danger; but by the vigilance of the inhabitants they were preſerved.

NEWPORT, (Rhode Iſland) September 12.

[illegible]rday laſt the patriotic inhabitants of Jameſtown, in this colony, met, and ſubſcribed a handſome ſum for the relief of our diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton.

We are aſſured that the Hon. Joſhua Babcock, of Weſterly, has actually ſubſcribed 100 Dollars, for the relief of the ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton.

The inhabitants of Eaſt-Greenwich are like to make up a generous donation for the ſame noble purpoſe,

We have no doubt there will be 1500 dollars, at leaſt, raiſed in this town, within a few days more, for the ſufferers of Boſton and Charleſtown.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Providence, to his friend in this town, dated September 10.

SIR,

SINCE you left this place I have had an opportunity to converſe with ſeveral of the Committee of correſpondence, relating their ſudden meeting; and am told, it was occaſioned by advice received, that G——l G——, did actually begin laſt Tueſday to fortify, and is now fortifying, the town of Boſton; for which purpoſe, he has feloniouſly ſeized a large quantity of timber, the property of Mr. Peirpoint, a ſhip-builder, and has given out his intentions of ſtrengthening that place at the expence of l. 10,000 ſter. and has ſaid the magazine of proviſions, lately furniſhed by the bounty of the ſeveral governments, will (if wanted) be made uſe of by his troops; ſuch is the daring impudence of this tool of deſpotiſm, who will, ere long, oblige ſome friend to his country to ſerve his God, and America, by taking away that life which has already become the ſcorn of every honeſt man."

G———r G———e is cautioned to keep in mind, that the firſt drop of American blood wantonly ſpilt, by his folly and raſhneſs, diſſolves every tie and connexion between this country and Great-Britain, and that it will be the abſolute duty of every American to revenge the loſs, as long as there ſhall be a ſingle drop of blood left circulating in an American heart.

The alarm, which went through the country laſt Saturday and yeſterday ſe'nnight, reached New-York laſt monday night, and had not the account been ſoon contradicted, it is very certain there would have been 60 or 80,000 men in arms, near Boſton, in two days, not, as ſome tories would infamouſly inſinuate, for the purpoſe of rebellion; but in defence of ALL that's valuable, dear, holy, and ſacred.

A ſhip arrived at Salem laſt week, from London, with 33 cheſts of tea on board, which we hear the people are determined ſhall be ſent back, and to which the conſignees have aſſented. The intelligence by this veſſel is, that the people are much enraged with Lord North, and ſome writers ſay, if the people of England have any ſpirit left, he will ſoon loſe his head, &c.

On Saturday General Gage's Lady arrived hear from New-York, and ſoon ſet off again for Boſton.

HARTFORD September 6.

The alarming news from Boſton, which flew like electrical fire, and will probably ſhock every part of the continent before the miſtake can be rectified, appears utterly void of foundation, except that an affray happened laſt Friday in the town of Boſton.—The particular circumſtances of the affray are not yet known, but this may be relied on that no bad conſequences have as yet enſued, that we hear of.—Whether this alarming report was ſet on foot by deſign or mere accident, it has occaſioned, it ſeems a pretty general muſter in Connecticut and perhaps in many parts of the country; indeed thouſands were ſometimes on their march to the relief of their brethren, before the falſhood of the ſtory could poſſibly be detected. The ſpirit of the people on this occaſion is almoſt incredible; and I believe I may venture to aſſert ſufficient to open the eyes of the rankeſt tory on the continent, not under a judicial ſentence of blindneſs, and fix in his breaſt an everlaſting conviction, that if our liberties are extorted from us, they will be the hardeſt blows and not without ſome bloody noſes.

* * *

WAS taken up in Norfolk County, a BULL unmarked, about two Months ago: any Perſon that can lay a juſt Claim, may have the ſaid Bull, upon paying as the Law directs by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Southern Branch, Norfolk County. He is poſted and appraiſed at One Pound, Six Shillings.

JOHN NASH.

RICHMOND-TOWN, Auguſt 31, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named DAVID ALEXIS, by trade a ſilverſmith; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; he is a ſmall thin man, of a fair complexion, has long black hair, which he generally wears club'd or twiſted: had on a mix'd forreſt cloth coat, an old red waiſtcoat, and black velvet breeches; he is an artful cunning fellow, and endeavour to paſs as a ſoldier, deſerted from one of the regiments in Boſton; he came in laſt ſpring in the Brilliant, Capt. Miller, from London to York-river. Any perſon that will apprehend him, and ſecure him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, beſides what the law allows.

All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forewarn'd from taking him off the Continent, at their peril.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

THE Subſcribers have lately arrived from Philadelphia, and have begun to carry on the Sail-Making Buſineſs in this Place, they promiſe themſelves encouragement, from their abilities to execute any Buſineſs they may be entruſted with, on as low terms as any in town. They can be recommended for diligence, ability, probity and diſpatch; by a Gentleman of a reſpectable character.

THOMAS STEWART.
JOSEPH MOULDER.

N. B. We carry on the Buſineſs at a Loft on Mr Jamieſon's Wharf, and will be found there, or at Mr. Bryan's, in Church Street. 3 w.

NORFOLK, September 15, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP NONPAREIL, Burthen 3200 Buſhels; Built for private Uſe, and of an eaſy Draught of Water—Four Years Old, and well fited. For Terms, apply to

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

WANTED.

SEVERAL APPRENTICES for the Sea; about 14 or 15 years of Age: For Terms, apply to

ROBERT GILMOUR.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1774.

TO be Sold at VENDUE on TUESDAY the 4th of OCTOBER, by the Subſcriber: The SLOOP SPEEDWELL; burthen 3500 Buſhels or there abouts. Credit will be given the Purchaſer Six Months, on giving Bond, with approved Security.

GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

THE Subſcriber having an Account againſt a certain Mrs. Neſbit, (Keeper of the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes) and having repeatedly demanded his money, to no Purpoſe; thought proper, that whenever he ſpent any money at that Houſe, to have it charged; which method he followed 'till the 20th day of January laſt, and then demanded his Account, which was accordingly given in: But on his Examination of the ſame, found ſo many more Articles charged to him than he could poſſibly have expected; from that time he made a firm Promiſe never to go in her Books again, which promiſe he is fully convinced he never broke; and ſince the above date, he has been preſented with an enormous Account for Liquor, ſaid to be contracted ſince that Date.—He means this as Warning to thoſe who chooſe to go upon Credit at that HOUSE.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 17, 1774.

To Mrs. NISBETT, BUNCH of GRAPES.

MADAM,

I OBSERVE that you have anſwered the above publication (at leaſt ſome worthy good Sir, has done it for you) and at which I am not a little ſurprized; not ſo much at your weakneſs, it having I believe been natural enough to you, for many years paſt! but at the man who undertook ſo maſterly a piece in your defence. I obſerve, that he is not unfurniſhed with any one ingredient that makes the full compoſition of a midnight aſſaſſin, (I thank my ſtars he has miſſed his blow) and, as your Ladyſhip's fingers cannot write, nor can your Genius dictate, I hope you will not be angry at my now and then, taking notice of your author, as alſo ſome few others in the following lines; any thing that you or he can ſay againſt my character or credit, or that I ever was fond of ſaying any thing here that I would not repeat there, I will chearfully leave to the impartial public. I declare to you that (as low as your unjuſt inſinuation has been againſt my credit) I would not for a good round ſum have omitted anſwering your piece, nor would I for a good deal anſwer you hereafter, as there is no man leſs fond of a paper war, than myſelf, eſpecially with a woman, and with one of your ſtamp; and as the piece wherein I publiſhed you, contained my motives for ſo doing, I make no doubt but that the public will be fully ſatisfied with it. I know that there are ſome Gentry in this place, who have adviſed you to that which they would not do themſelves, and would bluſh to hear mention made of their large accounts now on your books and unpaid; perhaps you may think that you have a good deal Chagrin'd me by your piece in the Gazette, but I do aſſure you Madam, you have miſſed your aim: I expected that your anſwer would have been a good deal like what it was, when there were ſuch people (as above deſcribed) to adviſe you and ſuch catch penny ſcriblers to write for you, "thoſe whom the Cap may fit let them wear it;" you little thought that when you was ſo unjuſtly accuſing me, with ſpeaking ill of people behind their backs, that you was at the ſame time letting the public know that you was a very attentive liſtner to the diſcourſe of every private company in your Tavern; whether or no it was the duty of a Tavern-keeper, I leave to the impartial public.—Woe be to thoſe gentry before mentioned, ſhould they happen to be under your Ladyſhip's diſpleaſure! I publiſhed you becauſe I thought it a duty incumbent on every good man. I have now anſwered you becauſe I thought the public expected it, and ſhall ſay no more to you; not only becauſe I know it to be out of your power to hurt my character, but that it would be diſagreeable to the public. good heavens! could Shakeſpeare return and ſee his proverbs ſo miſapplied, as they are by your undertaker: how is it poſſible, Madam, that I could filch from you your good name; when I declare upon my honour, I never knew you to be poſſeſſed of one? And I declare to you, that if you with your hungry ſcribler troubles the public any more, I will ring into your ears ſuch a peal of teſtimony of the truth of my aſſertions, that thoſe gentry before deſcribed, ſhall be aſhamed of dabling in the dirty water which your Ladyſhip has made. I ſhall now conclude with giving you a piece of advice; look back in your paſt life and repent you of your ſins, and if you have money to pay ſcriblers, ſtop and pay me my balance, or ſend it to your indigent Huſband, now in North-Carolina. Follow this advice; adieu.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, September 22, 1774.

York-Town, September 10, 1774.

PHILIP MILLS an indented ſervant, was ſent to Mr. George Kelly, at Norfolk, on Tueſday the 30th of Auguſt laſt, on the Subſcriber's buſineſs, and is not yet returned: As he received upwards of Seven Pounds on the Subſcriber's order, it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with the money. He is a Cabinet-Maker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, round ſhouldered, has a large noſe, brown Hair. On the fore-finger of his right-hand, is a large wart, and on one of his hips, a ſmall ſwelling about the ſize of a marble. His cloathing was a blue broad cloth coat, brown cloth veſt, and green cloth breetches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant within 10 miles of Norfolk, and ſecures him in Norfolk gaol, ſhall receive Forty Shillings, and Five Pound if at any greater diſtance. Whoever takes him up, is deſired to ſecure what money he may have about him.

HENRY MANN.

RUN away ſome time in July laſt, from on board the Sloop Grace and Sally, Chriſtopher Wilſon Maſter, lying in this Harbour; A yellow Negro Fellow named Cæſar, about five feet ſeven or eight Inches high, 26 or 27 years old, much pitted with the SMALL POX; has a wild ſtare in his Eyes, which is obſervable at firſt ſight. He is an artful ſpecious fellow, and may paſs himſelf for a free Man: We cannot deſcribe his dreſs, as he carried off with him all the Sailors Cloaths he could lay his hands on.

He was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Yates, on Rappahannock River, and lately ſold in Antigua. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal, and informs the Subſcribers ſo that they may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD.

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

HAVING taken Mr. Fouſhee into Partnerſhip the 20th of April laſt; we are very deſirous to ſettle our old Concern. We therefore beg, that thoſe indebted will either diſcharge their Accounts or give bond.———Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpoſe; and as we have already given great Indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reaſonable Requeſt.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30th, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of BEGG, and ALLASON, diſolves the firſt of October; all perſons who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to the Concern, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG
JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Captain JAMES PATTERSON, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers.

JAMES MARSDEN, } Adminiſtrators.
JAMES MAXWEL, }

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

P O E T R Y.

YE Nymphs who guard this unpolluted ſtream,
  Liſt to a feeble Poet's weak eſſays;
Permit a while his warm enraptur'd theme
  To give impartial and deſerved praiſe.

And thou, Paſtora, Goddeſs of theſe plains,
  Leave thy retreat in yonder ſhady grove;
Leave to their fleecy care the rural ſwains,
  And hear the worthineſs of her we love.

This chryſtal mirrour, gently as it flows,
  Reminds me of her pure unſpotted mind;
Softly meandring, kindly it beſtows
  That benefit for which it was deſign'd:

So, from her ſoft and pathetic breaſt
  Compaſſion thro' each ſanguine vein aſcends,
And while her pity flows for the diſtreſs'd,
  With inborn joy beneficence ſhe blends.

This ſylvan ſcene, and yon romantic grove,
  Thoſe riſing hills and that declining vale,
Have witneſs'd oft her narrative "of love,"
  And oft re-echo'd "the poetic tale."

O could my muſe from her attract one ray
  Of that ſeraphic undiminiſh'd fire!
My ſong might ſerve ideas to convey,
  Perfections envy and her train admire.

How rare to find, in this degenerate age,
  A heart as virtuous, with a taſte refin'd,
Where thro' the ſimple energetic page,
  We ſee the picture of a God-like mind!

As dew from heav'n, at the approach of day,
  Refreſhes and enlivens all the fields,
So does her verſe o'er ev'ry heart diſplay
  A cheering joy, which only virtue yields.

Ye Fair who ev'ry outward charm poſſeſs,
  Who ſing with ev'ry grace, who dance with eaſe,
Go learn of her the road to Happineſs,
  By her be taught a ſurer way to pleaſe:

By her be taught to leave the giddy throng,
  To think, to read, and, to reflect aright;
To hear enamour'd her improving ſong,
  Which blends harmonious knowledge and delight.

"With her converſing I forget all" care,
  In her ſweet converſe grief no more appears;
No gloomy viſitor e'er enters there,
  And ſorrow quickly dries her briny tears.

Her form is unaffected elegance,
  Her "face the index" of a heav'nly mind,
Her manners the effect of genuine ſenſe,
  Like nature gentle, and like art refin'd.

Long may ſhe live to "charm the liſt'ning ear,"
  To ſing in numbers that engage the heart,
To ſooth th' oppreſs'd, keep back the coming tear.
  And in her ſong benevolence impart.

HAIL, artleſs Simplicity, beautiful maid,
  In the genuine attractions of nature array'd;
Let the rich, and the proud, and the gay and the vain,
Still laugh at the graces that move in thy train;
  No charm in thy modeſt allurements they find,
The pleaſures they follow, a ſting leave behind:
Can criminal paſſion enrapture the breaſt
Like virtue, with peace and ſerenity bleſt?
  O wou'd you Simplicity's precepts attend,
Like us with delight at her altar you'd bend;
The pleaſures ſhe yields would with joy be embrac'd
You'd practiſe from virtue, and love them from taſte.
  The linnet enchants us the buſhes among,
Tho' cheap the muſician, yet ſweet is the ſong;
We catch the ſoft warbling in air as it floats,
And with extacy hang on the raviſhing notes.
  Our water is drawn from the cleareſt of ſprings,
And our food, nor diſeaſe, nor ſatiety brings;
Our mornings are chearful, our labours are bleſt,
Our ev'nings are pleaſant, our nights crown'd with reſt.
  From our culture yon' garden its ornament finds,
And we catch at the hint for improving our minds;
To live to ſome purpoſe we conſtantly try,
And we mark by our actions the days as they fly.
  Since ſuch are the joys that Simplicity yields,
We may well be content with our woods and our fields:
How uſeleſs to us then, ye great, were your wealth,
When without it we purchaſe both pleaſure and health.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

* *

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of New-York; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

⁂ All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

COFFEE to be Sold CHEAP for CASH, or on Short CREDIT, by

HARMANSON and HARVEY,

NORFOLK, September 1ſt, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the ſubſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON, from London.

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.
Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual.

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

N. B. He makes and mends all Sorts of Pewter Worms for Stills, &c. and Plummers Work, ſuch as Leaden Ciſterns for catching Rain Water; Ship and Houſe Work, &c. &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

ANY Perſon that wants BILLIARD BALLS of any Size, may have them, or old ones turned over, by applying to

HARDRESS WALLER, Church-Street.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from BRITAIN, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at Captain FRANCIS PEART'S: Fine and Coarſe HATS, Broad CLOTHS, white and coloured FUSTIANS, JENNETS Shapes for VESTS and BREETCHES; Silk and Thread STOCKINGS, alſo, Mens SHOES.

JOHN PEW.

NORFOLK, Sep. 14, 1774.

WOOLLENS.

The Subſcriber has juſt received in, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Aſſortment of Coarſe WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings: and other ſmall Packages (value about 40l. ſterl. each.) Conſiſting of Coarſe Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearſkins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewiſe for ſale, Seine Twine, flat and ſquare Bar Iron, Weſt-India Rum, Lead-ſhot; Coals in ſaid veſſel, &c.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

THE Subſcriber at his Manufactory, or at his Store in Church-Street, Continues to make and ſell all ſorts of Candles and Soap, at the loweſt Prices.——He is willing upon having a moderate Allowance for Trouble, to manufacture Tallow for any Gentleman or Family, who may have a Quantity for that Purpoſe: the Terms will be eaſy—thoſe may apply as above.

MORTO BRIEN.

N. B. Without Flattery, he can aſſure the Public in general, that he is fully qualified to do any Piece of Work, in the Way he profeſſes; as ſuch he has been known by many Gentlemen who have been ſo good as to Favour him with Employment.

NORFOLK SEPTEMBER 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnerſhip of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Diſſolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchaſed my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himſelf,

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Concern, are deſired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE New SHIP POLLY, RALPH ELLIOT Maſter; Burthen about Five Hundred Hogſheads. —— For terms apply to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, September 20, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

to any part of Europe, or the Weſt-Indies; the Snow HARTLEY, EDWARD FOSTER MASTER; burthen Four-hundred & Twenty Hhd's, or Ten thouſand Buſhells. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

For LIVERPOOL, the BRIG MOLLY, JOHN COLLINS, MASTER;

will ſail in a month—can take in (beſides what's already engaged) about fifty Hhds. of tobacco, on liberty of Conſignment. For terms, apply to

GREENWOOD, RISTON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 6, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Maſter, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Buſhel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN's Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimenſions; 3 feet 6 Inches long, 3-1half Inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board ſaid Veſſel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

THIS is to give notice, that WILLIAM BROOK COTTON MASTER of a Veſſel called the DOVE, in Paſquotank river has gone off with POLLY GRIFFIN, wife to the ſubſcriber, milnwright in Paſquotank county, North-Carolina; they have already run me in debt, about one hundred pounds in Paſquotank. I therefore, deſire and forbid any perſon, or perſons, to give the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, any credit on my account, as no payment will ever be made by me. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, ſhall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, North-Carolina Money.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

N. B. It is deſir'd of any, who may apprehend the ſaid couple; to ſecure what money or goods they may have about them, as I have the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON's Bond for Five-hundred Pounds. I alſo forbid all perſons, to harbour or lodge them.

J. G.

September 22. 1774.

JUST IMPORTED in the Brig Bland, Capt. Danby from London, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at his Store, oppoſite the Market: Bottled Port Wine, Porter bottled, Sugar, Cheeſe, Cotton Checks, ſtrip'd Holland, Iriſh Linens, Oznabrigs; with a variety of other Goods too tedious to mention.

ALEXANDER WISEMAN.

Norfolk, September 22d, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have for Sale, barrelled Pork and Beef, Weſt India and Northward Rum, Coffee, Pimento, Cotton on the Seed, and a quantity of choice new Butter juſt come to hand.

ROBERT GRAY, & C

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co.. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.

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